പിന്നാട്ട ൨൫ വയസ്സു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ സർക്കാർ സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശനമില്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടു അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ൨൫ വയസ്സു എന്നുള്ളതു് ൩൦ വയസ്സാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ൨൫ വയസ്സു് കഴിഞ്ഞു പോയി എന്നുള്ള കാരണത്താൽ മാത്രം അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പ്പെട്ട ഒരാൾക്കു ഒരിക്കലും സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ ആണ്ടിനെയുള്ള അളകളെ നിയമിച്ചു അവരെ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ വിളിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കണമെന്നു എഴുതുകയും അതനുവദിക്കയും ചെയ്യുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

ആശുപത്രികളിൽ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെയും നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം.

അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കായിട്ടുള്ള നിശാപാഠശാലകൾക്കു ശരിയായപ്രോത്സാഹനം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സൂപ്രണ്ടുക്കു എഴുതി അയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്തി ആലോചിക്കാം.

നിയമസഭയിലും പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും ആളുകളെ നാമനിർദ്ദേശം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിനെ നോട്ടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

[In regard to scholarships for depressed class students attending colleges, there are even now a few scholarships available for them. The question of increasing their number is under consideration.

As for the raising of the age limit from 25 to 30 for entertainment in public service, it may be noted that no member of the depressed classes has yet been denied an appointment on the ground that he has exceeded the age limit. In the case of over-aged applicants, what the heads of departments do is to appoint them and recommend their exemption from the rule regarding age-limit and such exemptions are sanctioned.

The prayer for the appointment of depressed class members in hospitals will be considered.

In regard to the absence of proper encouragement for the night schools established for the benefit of the depressed classes, the matter will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction.

The prayer for the nomination of depressed class members to the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly is noted.]

157. Certain grievances of the depressed classes.

Dr. V. JOHN (*Nominated*) first spoke about the defects in the working of the Sambavar Elevation Committees. The official members of the committees were not regularly attending the committee meetings and very often the meetings could not be held due to their absence, and yet

Consequently many Sambavar petitioners who had come to represent their grievances to the committees had to return home disappointed. That state of affairs could be removed if rules were passed regulating the duties of the committees and directing them to submit annual reports.

Many Sambavar pupils were benefited by the fee concessions granted by the Government in English schools. But they could not pursue higher studies in colleges due to the lack of such concessions in those institutions. A few scholarships should therefore be instituted in colleges, for Sambavar students.

In the matter of appointments in the public service, the chances of the depressed classes were few and far between. Consequently, many of them were unemployed. The Protector of the Depressed Classes was not taking active steps to see that the applicants for appointments in the several departments were provided with suitable posts. If a full-time Protector could be appointed, the grievances in that respect might by removed to a certain extent.

Much hardship was being experienced by the depressed classes of South Travancore owing to the want of proper roads in their villages. Their representations for the opening of new roads had been a cry in the wilderness. They were also put to much difficulty owing to the want of a sufficient number of wells for the supply of good drinking water. They had to depend upon tanks and rivers. The danger arising from using unwholesome water, especially in times of epidemics, could easily be imagined. Apart from that, those sources of water dried up during the summer season. It was therefore highly necessary to sink a sufficient number of wells at Government cost, instead of on the contribution system. It was deplorable that, while, in other parts, roads and wells were made entirely at Government cost, the depressed classes alone were asked to contribute towards such works in their villages.

The rules regarding the assignment of lands on concessional terms to the depressed classes were not being worked properly. Only a small portion of the areas ear-marked for registry to depressed classes had been assigned to them. Early steps should be taken to remove their grievances.

The sanitation of the depressed class villages was far from satisfactory. The Public Health Department was not extending its activities to all the villages of depressed classes. Most of them were not inspected by the authorities concerned. In times of epidemics, preventive measures were not adopted in time. Consequently, the percentage of mortality in those villages was very high.

Lastly, there were no facilities in South Travancore for the study of agriculture. The Sambavars were essentially an agricultural community and it was therefore necessary to train their youths in improved methods of agriculture. To that end, an agricultural school should be opened in South Travancore or, as an alternative, a few Sambavar students should be trained in the Agricultural School, North Travancore.

DEWAN'S REPLY. மி: ஜாண், சாம்பவர் முன்றேற்றக்காரிய விசாரணைச் சபை (Sambavar Elevation Committee) நன்முக வேலை செய்யவில்லையென்று சொன்னீர். அதைப்பற்றி மேற்படிச் சபை (Committee) எல்லாவு கூட்டம் (meeting) நடத்தியிருக்கிறார்களென்று (Division) பேஷ்கார்களுக்கு எழுதி, ரிப்போர்ட் (Report) வருத்தலாம்

உபகாரசம்பளத்தைப்பற்றியும் (scholarships) உத்தியோகநியமனத்தைப்பற்றியும் (appointments) சொன்னீர்களே. தற்போது உபகாரச்சம்பளம் (scholarships) தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு (depressed class) மாணவர்களுக்கு (students) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. அது போதாது என்று சொல்லுகிறீர். உபகாரச்சம்பளம் (scholarships) போதுமா அல்லது ஜாஸ்திவேண்டுமா என்பத்தைப்பற்றி யோஜிக்கலாம்.

நியமனங்கள் (appointments) விஷயமாக கவர்மெண்டார் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் (appointments) கொடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறார்கள்.

ரோடுகள் (roads) கிணறுகள் முதலியன வெட்டுவதற்கு நீங்கள் உதவி (contribution) அளிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறதென்பதைப்பற்றிக் கூறினீர். அவ்விஷயம் இப்போது கவர்மெண்டின் கவனத்திற்கு இருக்கிறது. கிணறுகளுக்கு உதவி (contribution) பொதுமல் கடல்தீரத்திலுள்ள 5, 6 கிராமங்களில் (villages) சர்க்கார் செலவின்பேரில் சில கிணறுகள் வெட்டப்பட்டுமிருக்கின்றன.

புறம்போக்குப் பதித்துக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னீர்கள். சர்க்காரிலிருந்து (Government) தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கென்று (depressed class members) பிரத்தியேகமாய் ஸ்தலங்கள் ரிஸர்வ் (reserve) செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இவ்விஷயமாக நிலவரிவருமான இலாகா (Land Revenue Department) விஜாரித்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள்.

கிருஷிபாடசாலையில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர் (depressed class members) படிக்கவேண்டுமென்கிற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இப்போதும் அவர்கள் அதில் படிப்பதற்கு யாதொரு தடையும் [illegible] இந்த விஷயத்தை கிருஷி இலாகாவிலுடைய (Director of Agriculture) அபிப்பிராயத்திற்கு அனுப்பலாம்.

[About the working of the Sambavar Elevation Committee, reports will be called for from the Dewan Peishkar as to the number of meetings held by the Committee.

In regard to the need for more scholarships for depressed class students, the matter will be considered.

As regards entertainment in public service, even now depressed class members are being given appointments in the several departments.

In reard to the construction of roads and wells without recovering any contribution from the people, the matter is under consideration. It may also be stated that 5 or 6 wells have also been sunk in the coast villages without recovering any contribution.

About the registry of *puduval* lands, certain lands have been earmarked for registry in the names of depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department is paying special attention to this matter.

In regard to the training of students of depressed classes in the agricultural schools, even now there is no obstacle in the way of their joining those schools. Anyhow the question will be referred to the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.]

158. Needs of the Parayas.

MR. KANDAN KUMARAN (*Nominated*) said that the Parayas had no lands of their own for habitation. Every Paraya family should be given three acres of waste land in accordance with the G. O. issued in the past. Parayas applied for lands in every taluk. Those lands should not be assigned to members of the richer communities, but they should be registered in the names of the respective Paraya applicants.

476 acres of land out of Survey Nos. 1/13, 1/14, 19/1, 20/1, 28/1, 35/1 and 731/1 in the *pakuthies* of Thakazhi and Purakkad in the Ambalapuzha taluk should be assigned to Parayas. The *Kari* lands of the taluk should be divided into small blocks and given to them.

Applications were submitted by Parayas for certain areas of land comprised in Survey Nos. 528/2 A and B and 452/12 B of the Earaviperur *pakuthi* and Survey Nos 415/3 and 415/4 of the Tiruvalla *pakuthi* of the Tiruvalla taluk, and for 32 acres and 3 cents of land out of Survey Nos. 627/1 and 630/2 in the Kunnathur *pakuthi* of the Kunnathur taluk. Those lands should be registered in the names of the Paraya applicants

The wet lands included in the reserve forests of the Todupuzha Moovattupuzha, Peermade, Devicolam, Changanacherry, Pattanamtitta, Kunnathur, Pattanapuram and Kottarakara taluks should be assigned to Paraya applicants.

Four-fifths of the disafforested from the reserves had been set apart for registry garding t es of members of other communities. That was indeed too sed classes share of the depressed classes should be enhanced. the areas

The grazing igned to th of the Kunnathur *pakuthi* of the Kunnathur taluk were not as pasture lands. Certain Parayas had made *bona fide* improvements on them. The lands should be made available for registry in their names.

The Parayas carried on in their huts the manufacture of baskets, mats, winnowing-fans and rattan-chairs. The forests supplied the necessary raw materials in reeds and canes. The Parayas were being deprived of the raw materials, so indispensable to their industry, by members of the more privileged classes. Passes for the removal of reeds and canes should not be issued to other than Paraya applicants.

A Paraya should be nominated to the Legislative Council with a view to introducing a Bill regulating succession and inheritance among the Parayas and other social legislation.